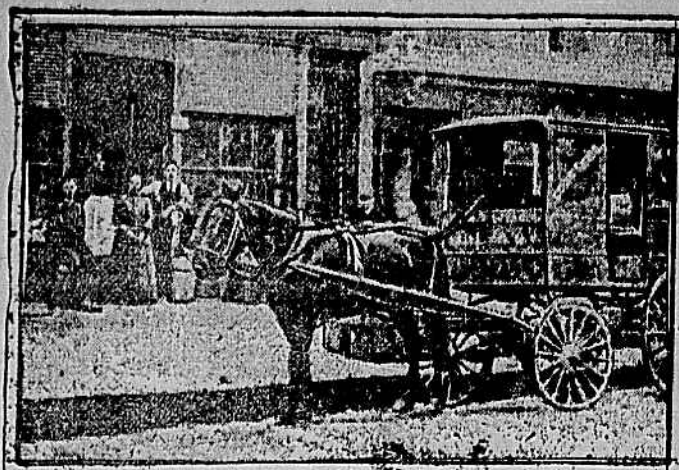
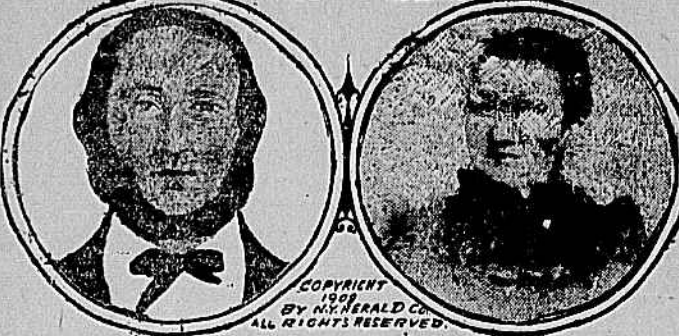


Explorer Gives Detailed Account of Trip to North Pole



DR. COOK, HIS MOTHER, SISTER AND AN ESKIMO IN FRONT OF HIS MILK DEPOT IN EXOOKKEN - HIS FIRST MILK WAGON IN FOREGROUND



DR. THEODORA COOK AND MRS. COOK FATHER AND MOTHER OF DR. FREDERICK COOK



DR. COOK AT THE AGE OF 12 YEARS



DR. COOK AT THE AGE OF 16 YEARS

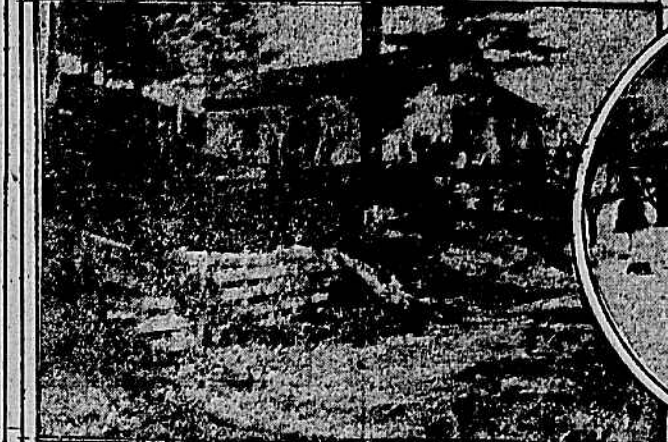


DR. COOK AT THE AGE OF 19 YEARS

A RECENT PICTURE OF DR. COOK



DR. COOK'S NEPHEWS AND NIECES IN COUNTRY WHERE HIS FIRST EXPLORATIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN HIS CHILDHOOD DAYS



HOME OF DR. COOK, THEO. A. COOK, (DR. COOK'S BROTHER) AT CALLICOON, N.Y.



SCHOOL WHERE DR. COOK WENT TO SCHOOL UNTIL HE WAS 14 YEARS OF AGE

THINKS SCIENTISTS WILL ACCEPT PROOF

Cook Receives Newspaper Correspondents at Copenhagen and Answers All Questions, Telling of Hardships of Polar Journey.

COPENHAGEN, September 4.—The most detailed account of his polar journey as yet given by Dr. Cook was gained from him by a large body of newspaper correspondents, whom he met this evening. At the request of the correspondents the explorer consented to answer all questions. First he was asked whether or not the first account of his discovery of the pole could be accepted as entirely his own work. He replied in the affirmative, except for the obvious errors in transmission. He then explained the doubt about the 30,000 square miles discovered, saying that he meant he was able to see fifteen miles on each side during his journey to the pole, and that, therefore, a hitherto unknown territory of 30,000 square miles was now discovered.

His Observations.
Dr. Cook proceeded to show that he was fully competent to take all the necessary observations, saying that on previous expeditions he had very little observation work which usually was divided among the members of the party. "The time," he continued, "we had started out to reach the pole, and everything else was of secondary consideration. It was not possible to carry certain apparatus and it was impossible also to study the deep sea or take soundings. We carried all necessary simple instruments for astronomical observations, and we were very lucky to obtain observations virtually every day. The positions noted must have been nearly correct. "We had three chronometers, one watch, compass and odometer. All were carefully controlled by each other from time to time. The watch, however, got out of order. "We had all the modern instruments which other explorers have had, including thermometers, barometers and sextants of the latest models. It is possible that our observations were better than those of earlier days, but I do not assert that I am perfectly familiar with making astronomical observations, especially in the polar regions. I think that all explorers will be satisfied with my data.

No Motive to Invent Story.
"Why should I sit down and invent observations?" he exclaimed. "I did not do this thing for any saving space, and because I take a real interest in the problem. It would not do me any good to invent these things. The only witnesses I had were two Eskimos, certainly, but in all polar expeditions observations have been made by one man. I regard the Eskimo as much more intelligent in finding positions than the white man in the Arctic. These people as a rule are not absolutely ignorant. They know that the earth is round. They have a name for the pole which they call the 'Big Nail.' They appreciate the work of explorers when participating therein. "I think Rasmussen has obtained some information regarding my expedition from the Eskimos, who have learned it from the two with me. Rasmussen was there much later, and his information will be published shortly, possibly to-morrow. "Concerning the ice around the pole, so far as I could see, it was slightly more active than at one or two degrees south. It drifted somewhat more to the south and east. Its general character is not very different from that at other places. We stayed around the pole for two days making many observations. I do not claim to have put my finger on the exact spot. I do not claim to have put my foot on it, but personally I think we have been at the spot. When observations

have been figured out again, it is possible that there will be found slight errors and differences, but I am certain that a gunshot fired from where we were would have passed over the pole.

Planted Stars and Stripes.
"We planted the Stars and Stripes at what we believed to be the pole, but did not leave the flag with a staff. Instead, I placed a small silk flag in a cylinder with my card and the record of the journey with the date. "The drift ice may carry the flag away, but to me that is a matter of indifference. I should have been very glad to have found land there. "I am quite prepared to place my observations before any geographical society in the world. I think there is no doubt about my obtaining authoritative recognition. I have already received telegrams from the geographical societies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and other countries, which congratulate me, while Amundsen, Nordenskjold, Cagni and Leconte have acknowledged my work. I offer my observations to science the same as other men have done, and I accept the responsibility.

As to the temperature at the pole, it was minus 83. I took about 400 photographs, one of which shows the American flag flying. These as yet have not been developed. "Questioned regarding his great speed, Dr. Cook said: "The daily distance covered on the northward trip was slightly less than fifteen miles; on the southward trip it was ten miles. This is not an abnormal distance for Eskimos on the ice. They often travel fifty or sixty miles with dogs. One of the greatest advantages of our trip was that I did not take a single ounce of baggage. "We had game for a long time, perhaps for a hundred miles. We fed our dogs well throughout the winter in Greenland and ran them 400 miles, giving them fresh meat every day. That we brought them to the polar zone fat and well. We had the best men and the best dogs. "We lived entirely on dried meat and beef tallow, reducing the food problem to a science. This is not an exaggeration. We saw a bear track at 83 degrees. Afterward we did not even see life in the water except algae. The drift of the ice during the entire southern trip was slightly south of west. We found several of Eschscholtz's old camps. The reason we utilized sleds on some occasions was that we were so exhausted that we hadn't strength to build a snowshed. We had carefully figured out planned everything, so that there was no surplus weight to carry. We did not run short except when we went astray. "No More Pole Search for Him. "During the expedition we ate all kinds of meat. I like musk ox best, but we would eat bear or fox if it were not obtainable. Everything tastes good when one is starving. We brought ten dogs back with us, the others having been eaten by their companions. We used the lasso, traps and bows and arrows to catch game. It took two months to learn how to trap a moose. One of the men shot an elder duck with arrows. "Dr. Cook concluded his observations with a reference to the kind way he had been treated by the King, who was greatly interested in his adventures. He stated that he was going to New York as soon as possible. He will remain here for a few days, and then will proceed to Brussels, where he is a member of the Polar Club. He assured his hearers that he did not want to go to the pole again, either north or south.

CLARA: ESKIMO BROUGHT HOME BY DR. COOK AFTER HIS FIRST DASH FOR THE POLE 1892-94.

BIRTHPLACE OF DR. FREDERICK A. COOK AT HORTONVILLE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N.Y.

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ENGLAND SOURLY TURNS TO GIBES, RIDICULING COOK

Anti-American Feeling Evident in Explosive Outbursts of Sarcasm on Part of Half-Penny Press.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
LONDON, September 4.—The storm of incredulity and ridicule of Dr. Cook's story has gone too far in this country. Scientific skepticism over the narrative which has thus far been vouchsafed has been justified, and is usually expressed in proper and dignified terms, but the gibes and sarcasm freely poured out in certain quarters are merely an outburst of the anti-American feeling which prevails widely in these islands. A section of the half-penny press, the chief offender, and there is no denying the sympathy of the half-penny public with jokes and cartoons at Dr. Cook's expense.

Scene at the Pole.
There is nothing the average Britisher enjoys more than to see it proved that a whole story is a huge hoax. It is only a few weeks since all England was reveling in the exploits of an expert bank thief, who operated under the significant alias of D. S. Windell, which the rogue explained when caught was intended to signify "Damn Swindle." The editors of the cheap papers find in the names of Cook's Eskimo companions—Eklushook and Ahvelsh—similar evidence of humbug.

In the first man's name they see slanting euphemism, for the slang expression, "He took his hook," while the other man's name surely means "Welcher." The gaudy feature is worked for all it is worth in cartoons and satirical allusions. Thus the Globe says: "Always take gum drops if you want your Eskimos to stick to you." The Star conceives this scene when the pole was reached: "While his devoted henchmen sucked ecstatically at their glistening sustenance, the intrepid explorer amused himself by marking out four radii from the Big Nail and leaping with unconnected satisfaction from the new world into the old and back again. When this pastime palled on him, the doctor, having divested himself of several overcoats in deference to the genial temperature of 115 degrees below the freezing point, proceeded to run around the pole in the direction of the earth's rotation, picking his way neatly over the lines of longitude which converge with somewhat bewildering confusion. "After some fifteen minutes' hard going, the doctor sank with a sigh of relief on a berg, reflecting that as he gained twenty-four hours for every circuit of the pole he must have added more than a year to his life. If I could only keep it up," he mused, "Methuselah's record would soon be a back number, but I am not the man I was."

The Explanation.
By this time, however, several efforts at dancing on the part of the horizon, as well as the intrusion of some half-dozen mountain-mirages in

President Sends His Congratulations

BEVERLY, MASS., September 4.—President Taft to-day made his first official comment upon the reported discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Frederick A. Cook. In answering a cablegram sent to him by Dr. Cook, announcing that he had reached the coveted point, Mr. Taft cabled back his warmest congratulations, declaring that the pride of all Americans had been stirred by the news that the world-baffling feat had been accomplished by an American citizen. The exchange of cablegrams was as follows: "Copenhagen, September 4. "President, the White House, Washington: "I have the honor to report to the Chief Magistrate of the United States that I have returned, having reached the North Pole. (Signed) "FREDERICK A. COOK."

"Beverly, Mass., September 4. "Frederick A. Cook, Copenhagen, Denmark: "Your dispatch received. Your report that you have reached the North Pole calls for my heartiest congratulations and adds the pride of all Americans that this feat, which has so long baffled the world, has been accomplished by the intelligent, energetic and wonderful endurance of a fellow-countryman. (Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Mr. Taft's slight attack of sciatitis had so far disappeared to-day that he resumed his golf playing on the links of the Myopia Club.

a hopelessly inverted condition, warned the explorer that the hour was getting late. Eklushook took the hobnob and Ahvelsh had already retired and wedged comfortably between longitude 15 and 20. "Dear stupid fellows," said the doctor, "they have gone to sleep on the daytime side of the pole, and carefully choosing a set of meridians where it was about 11 P. M. on his pillow and 11 A. M. at his feet, he gave himself up to slumber."

The explanation of all this is the Stars and Stripes, and not the Union Jack, is said to be flying at the farthest north. Among serious criticisms too numerous to mention this may be noted: "Cook could know nothing of Shackleton's discovery of an atmosphere whirlpool in the polar region, setting up a perpetual hurricane, which always blows outward away around the pole, and which was really what stopped Shackleton's advance. This is probably the only physical condition that had not been suggested sufficiently to common knowledge, and there is not the slightest right to suppose that the North Pole differs from the South as to its girde of hurricane, yet this to him unknown factor is the only one to which Cook does not refer. The omission seems more than significant."

NO DOUBT OF FEAT SHINWALD CABLES TO ARCTIC CLUB

Former Treasurer of Organization, Now in Copenhagen, Sends Enthusiastic Message to America.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Secretary Osborn, of the Arctic Club of America, received to-day this cable dispatch from Ralph L. Shinwald, the club's former treasurer, who is now in Copenhagen. "Cook sends greeting to the Arctic Club of America. The pole has been reached without doubt. Wonderful demonstration here."

Shinwald was with Cook on one of his previous Arctic trips and he also accompanied the explorer on his ascent of Mount McKinley. The Arctic Club of America has received a good many other telegrams and messages expressing confidence in Cook's achievement. One of these is from Langdon Gibson, a brother of Charles Dana Gibson, who also accompanied Cook on one of his trips into the far North. Mr. Gibson writes to Captain Osborn that he has known Dr. Cook for many years and that he has never observed anything in his conduct but what would inspire the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability.

Rear-Admiral George W. Melville still continues pessimistic, however. This message from him, collected at Copenhagen, was received by Captain Osborn: "Do not give credence to the report Cook has discovered pole. "Nearly all the scientific men and explorers in this city are ready now to settle down and wait for Dr. Cook's detailed statement before expressing any opinions that might reflect on the pole-hunter. Dr. Jackson M. Mills, who was surgeon on the first Peary expedition in 1891, said to-day: "I do not know how any one can doubt the word of Dr. Cook. We all know him to be an unassuming, perfectly reliable man. Personally, I believe him to be the sort of a man who would not tell even a half truth. He is too sincere. If he says he reached the pole he got there."

Charged With Shooting Man.
Censar Berry, a young white man, was brought to the First Police Station late last night on a warrant charging him with shooting James D. Lane. The affair occurred several days ago. It is said that Lane is not seriously injured.

DENMARK SHOWERS HONORS ON EXPLORER

Remarkable Demonstration Marks Arrival of American at Copenhagen—Much Discussion of Reported Trip, and Many Opinions.

(Continued from Page One—Column 1.)
ing park yelled frantically when they appeared. Dr. Egan waved his hand toward Dr. Cook as introduction, whereupon the explorer made a brief address in English. "My friends," he said, "I have had too hard a time getting here to make a speech. "After more cheering Commodore Hovegaard took Dr. Cook in a carriage and drove with him through the crowded streets to the Phoenix Hotel. "Cheers for Cook. Johan Hansen, the minister of commerce, and a committee of the Geographical Society gave a reception to Dr. Cook at the hotel. Minister Hansen, over a bottle of champagne, led in "three cheers and a long life for Dr. Cook. The members of the reception committee withdrew and were succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, boot-makers and barbers. The explorer placed himself in their hands, and several tradesmen were working on him at the same time.

At the end of an hour Dr. Cook emerged with his hair neatly trimmed, his mustache cropped close, and in a new suit, hat and boots. He then went to the American legation and had luncheon with Minister Egan. Dr. Cook will stay in Copenhagen for a few days as the guest of the government, awaiting the arrival of his wife. He will then go to Belgium. Captain I. Larsen, of the Hans-Egede, said that he had examined Dr. Cook's records and that he believed them to be perfectly correct. In the course of his interview with the Associated Press representative Dr. Cook declared with great emphasis: "I have been to the North Pole, and I have brought back the most exact observations absolutely proving my statement. I have kept a diary throughout my entire expedition in which I recorded the most minute details."

HAD PLANNED DASH TO POLE

Gloucester Man Tells of Fitting Up of Fishing Schooner. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
GLOUCESTER, MASS., September 4.—Benjamin A. Smith, of this city, to-day revealed some facts concerning the outfitting of the fishing schooner, the named John P. Bradley, when the latter purchased her for Dr. Cook's Arctic trip. Mr. Smith says that when Mr. Bradley and Dr. Cook came here in the spring of 1907 they had in mind the penetration to the pole, if circumstances permitted. In any event, an effort was to be made if conditions were favorable. If they were not found or unable, Mr. Bradley intended to spend a winter in the far north, frozen in and pursuing hunting for big game in the Arctic zone.

The two had resolved to keep their plans secret. Dr. Cook sent to Briggs, N. F., for Captain Moses Bartlett and his crew of expert Arctic seamen, but to none of these did he confide his plans. They were kept a secret for the reason that Dr. Cook's trip toward the pole was by no means a certainty. This all depended on one thing. After he got to Etah, if he found the Eskimos in good health and the available dogs rugged, then he would attempt to make the journey to the pole. On the contrary, if one of the epidemics of sickness, which prevail among the Eskimos at times, had weakened them and made them low-

spirited, and if the dogs had wintered poorly, all would be off. It was only at the very last moment that Captain Bartlett began to "smell a rat." That was when a large supply of pemmican was received from Chicago. "Pemmican," pemmican," sniffed the captain. "That means a trip for the pole; he said as he helped pass along the boxes to the hatchway. This was confirmed in his mind, when a bundle of long hickory sled runners, twenty-five feet in length, was received from Michigan. The captain said nothing, but looked wise. Finally all was ready and the entire equipment was aboard. The price of the supplies alone was \$25,000, and before the expedition sailed a check for that amount was handed over to the outfitting company by Mr. Bradley.

PHILADELPHIA DOUBTS

Scientists There Will Wait to Inspect Cook's Records. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 4.—Philadelphia scientists continue to doubt the exactness of reports coming to this country concerning the polar expedition of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Without meaning to cast reflection on the truthfulness or the courage of Dr. Cook, who participated in one of the numerous attempts to reach the North Pole, to-day reiterated his belief that the stories purported to be coming from Dr. Cook are not accurate. He thinks that the Brooklyn man did not accomplish the feat, which Peary, Nansen, Amundsen, Vellman and other intrepid explorers have been striving for during so many years. Furthermore, he declares that Dr. Cook could not have come across a supply depot, containing food and instruments, established and abandoned or overlooked by an expedition as a report from Copenhagen would have the public believe.

Professor Charles I. Doolittle, of the University of Pennsylvania, a noted student and instructor of astronomy, has his doubts, but is willing to wait for more completed statement from Dr. Cook before passing judgment on his claims. **SHERMAN IS CONFIDENT**
Vice-President Believes Cook Has Reached the Pole. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4.—Vice-President Sherman says he is not in sympathy with those scientists and others who are disposed to question the claim of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that the latter reached the North Pole. A reporter asked the Vice-President: "How does the United States stand regarding the ownership of the North Pole, as discovered by an American?" "Right on top of it," answered Mr. Sherman. "We own it, then?" "Certainly. The United States flag was planted there by its discoverer, Dr. Cook, and the territory is ours, if we care to claim it, but for the life of me I cannot imagine what we should do with it, unless the government went into the ice business."

Then added the Vice-President: "There is no commercial value in the discovery to the United States. The value is purely sentimental to us. It is a supreme honor to have made such a great discovery. To the world the scientific value of Dr. Cook's feat will be tremendous, and when his data is finally revealed to the proper authorities I have no doubt it will prove beyond question the correctness of his claim and spread confusion among the skeptics."

SOUTHSIDE M. D.'S TO MEET.
Delegates Expected From Richmond, Norfolk and Other Points. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
EMPORIA, VA., September 4.—The Southside Virginia Medical Association will hold its next session at Courtland Tuesday. Delegates of physicians from Richmond, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hampton, Petersburg and surrounding counties will be in attendance.

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